

GLOSSARY

Actual cost of work performed (ACWP): The actual cost incurred and applied or distributed for the work performed within a given time period. It includes all labor categories, material, any other direct costs, subcontract work, and function overhead.

Approved baseline: The budget authorized to perform the workscope that has been agreed upon by the customer and the contractor(s). It is portrayed in the Multi-Year Work Plan with all approved changes. This baseline may or may not be fully funded, and could be more or less than the compliance baseline.

Budget at completion (BAC): The sum of budgets established to complete a program and/or project or any component of a program and/or project.

Budgeted cost of work performed (BCWP): The value for completed work measured in terms of the planned budget for that work. It is synonymous with earned value.

Budgeted cost of work scheduled (BCWS): The time-phased budgeted value of work scheduled to be accomplished over a given time period. The BCWS for a total cost account through its entire period of performance is equal to the BAC for the cost account.

Carryover Workslope: The estimated dollar amount of the workslope that was not completed during the fiscal year and which will be carried over and completed in the next fiscal year.

Compliance baseline: The budget that is required to perform the workslope necessary to be in compliance with State and Federal regulations, enforceable agreement milestones, and DNFSB milestones. The level of activity required to be in compliance assumes sufficient funding. **Note:** Because approved baselines are considered to be compliant, this column will likely be eliminated.

Contract Inherited: The assumed budget for the planned scope of work at the time a new contract is signed by the company responsible for performing the work.

Cost variance (CV): The difference between BCWP and ACWP ($CV = BCWP - ACWP$). At any time, it shows whether the work actually performed has cost more or less than the amount budgeted for the same work.

Cost Performance Indicator (CPI): The CPI is the ratio of BCWP to ACWP, or $(BCWP/ACWP)$.

Earned value (EV): The periodic, consistent, and objective measurement of work performed in terms of the budget planned for that work. The EV is synonymous with the BCWP and it is compared to the BCWS to obtain schedule performance and to the ACWP to obtain cost performance.

GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

Estimate at completion (EAC): Cost allocated to the work breakdown structure element to date, plus the estimate of costs for authorized work remaining. Authorized work remaining includes any undistributed budget.

Fiscal Year Spending Forecast (FYSF): The estimated total that will be spent from October through September (current Fiscal Year).

Funding carryover and new Budget Authorization (BA): This funding represents both the funding allocated to perform workscope planned in the prior fiscal year, not completed, and approved to be performed in the current fiscal year, as well as new BA to perform the approved baseline workscope.

Funding target: The level of funding that is anticipated (as a result of the Integrated Priority List process) in a given Fiscal Year based on an assumed funding level for the Site.

Multi-Year Work Plan – 10/1/XX: The Project's approved cost/schedule/technical baseline at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Project Execution Module (PEM): The Project Execution Module (PEM) of the Integrated Planning, Accountability, and Budgeting System-Information System (IPABS-IS) replaces the Progress Tracking System (PTS) as EM Headquarters' centralized system for reporting financial, milestone, performance, and other execution-year information for PBSs, sub-PBSs, TTPs, and line item construction projects. In addition, this module collects mid-year and year-end actual performance information against the agreed upon management commitments for the current execution year.

Schedule Performance Indicator (SPI): The SPI is the ratio of BCWP to BCWS, or (BCWP/BCWS).

Schedule variance (SV): The difference between BCWP and BCWS ($SV = BCWP - BCWS$). At any time, or for a given period of time, it represents the difference between the planned dollar value of work actually accomplished and the value of the work scheduled to be accomplished.

Work breakdown structure (WBS): A product-oriented family tree division of real estate, hardware, software, services, and data products that organize, define, and display all of the work to be performed in accomplishing the program and/or project objectives.